

greatly increased of late in this country, we strongly recommend this collection of specimens of the Hepaticæ of Germany. Each number contains 25 specimens, with the names and localities, but unaccompanied with descriptions. As might be expected, the great majority of the plants given belong to the genus *Jungermannia*, but specimens referred to the genera *Riccia*, *Marchantia*, *Anthoceros*, and others recently separated from these are also given, so that the collection may ultimately include, as far as possible, all the species of Hepaticæ found in Germany. The specimens are good, and very well preserved.

*A. Bertolonii Flora Italica, sistens Plantas in Italia et in Insulis circumstantibus sponte nascentes.* Bononiæ, 1833-39. 8vo.

We have recently received the first Fasciculus of the 4th volume of the above work, which we must crave the pardon of our botanical readers for not having sooner introduced to their notice. It is quite unnecessary for us to say anything in praise of the high botanical attainments of Prof. Bertoloni, since they are universally allowed to have raised him into the first rank of modern botanists; a character fully supported by the work before us. It is the author's intention to describe all the plants indigenous to Italy and the adjacent islands, and this he has now done (in the first three volumes), as far as the end of Pentandria, in a more complete manner, with fuller descriptions, more numerous synonyms, and with a greater number of critical and explanatory observations than we have met with in any other Flora. In the part commencing the fourth volume, which is now more particularly under our notice, the class Hexandria is commenced; and in order to convey some idea of the extent of the Flora, and the space devoted to the several species, we append a list of the genera described in this fasciculus of 128 octavo pages, and mark by the numbers following each name, the number of species included in each genus:—*Galanthus* 2, *Leucojum* 5, *Narcissus* 12, *Pancreatium* 2, *Sternbergia* 2, *Allium* 31, *Lilium* 5, *Fritillaria* 3, *Erythronium* 1, *Tulipa* 8, *Ornithogalum* 12, *Scilla* 12, *Asphodelus* 5, *Anthericum* 4. In Sir J. E. Smith's 'English Flora' the corresponding genera occupy only 22 pages and include 24 species; in Bertoloni's work they occupy 128 pages, and include 114 species.

We cannot too highly recommend this work to the notice of British botanists, more especially from its including (as far as at present published) nearly all the native plants of our own country, and placing them in juxtaposition with the numerous allied species which are found in the south of Europe.

greatly increased of late in this country, we strongly recommend this collection of specimens of the Hepaticæ of Germany. Each number contains 25 specimens, with the names and localities, but unaccompanied with descriptions. As might be expected, the great majority of the plants given belong to the genus *Jungermannia*, but specimens referred to the genera *Riccia*, *Marchantia*, *Anthoceros*, and others recently separated from these are also given, so that the collection may ultimately include, as far as possible, all the species of Hepaticæ found in Germany. The specimens are good, and very well preserved.

*A. Bertolonii Flora Italica, sistens Plantas in Italia et in Insulis circumstantibus sponte nascentes.* Bononiæ, 1833-39. 8vo.

We have recently received the first Fasciculus of the 4th volume of the above work, which we must crave the pardon of our botanical readers for not having sooner introduced to their notice. It is quite unnecessary for us to say anything in praise of the high botanical attainments of Prof. Bertoloni, since they are universally allowed to have raised him into the first rank of modern botanists; a character fully supported by the work before us. It is the author's intention to describe all the plants indigenous to Italy and the adjacent islands, and this he has now done (in the first three volumes), as far as the end of Pentandria, in a more complete manner, with fuller descriptions, more numerous synonyms, and with a greater number of critical and explanatory observations than we have met with in any other Flora. In the part commencing the fourth volume, which is now more particularly under our notice, the class Hexandria is commenced; and in order to convey some idea of the extent of the Flora, and the space devoted to the several species, we append a list of the genera described in this fasciculus of 128 octavo pages, and mark by the numbers following each name, the number of species included in each genus:—*Galanthus* 2, *Leucojum* 5, *Narcissus* 12, *Pancreatium* 2, *Sternbergia* 2, *Allium* 31, *Lilium* 5, *Fritillaria* 3, *Erythronium* 1, *Tulipa* 8, *Ornithogalum* 12, *Scilla* 12, *Asphodelus* 5, *Anthericum* 4. In Sir J. E. Smith's 'English Flora' the corresponding genera occupy only 22 pages and include 24 species; in Bertoloni's work they occupy 128 pages, and include 114 species.

We cannot too highly recommend this work to the notice of British botanists, more especially from its including (as far as at present published) nearly all the native plants of our own country, and placing them in juxtaposition with the numerous allied species which are found in the south of Europe.

greatly increased of late in this country, we strongly recommend this collection of specimens of the Hepaticæ of Germany. Each number contains 25 specimens, with the names and localities, but unaccompanied with descriptions. As might be expected, the great majority of the plants given belong to the genus *Jungermannia*, but specimens referred to the genera *Riccia*, *Marchantia*, *Anthoceros*, and others recently separated from these are also given, so that the collection may ultimately include, as far as possible, all the species of Hepaticæ found in Germany. The specimens are good, and very well preserved.

*A. Bertolonii Flora Italica, sistens Plantas in Italia et in Insulis circumstantibus sponte nascentes.* Bononiæ, 1833-39. 8vo.

We have recently received the first Fasciculus of the 4th volume of the above work, which we must crave the pardon of our botanical readers for not having sooner introduced to their notice. It is quite unnecessary for us to say anything in praise of the high botanical attainments of Prof. Bertoloni, since they are universally allowed to have raised him into the first rank of modern botanists; a character fully supported by the work before us. It is the author's intention to describe all the plants indigenous to Italy and the adjacent islands, and this he has now done (in the first three volumes), as far as the end of Pentandria, in a more complete manner, with fuller descriptions, more numerous synonyms, and with a greater number of critical and explanatory observations than we have met with in any other Flora. In the part commencing the fourth volume, which is now more particularly under our notice, the class Hexandria is commenced; and in order to convey some idea of the extent of the Flora, and the space devoted to the several species, we append a list of the genera described in this fasciculus of 128 octavo pages, and mark by the numbers following each name, the number of species included in each genus:—*Galanthus* 2, *Leucojum* 5, *Narcissus* 12, *Pancreatium* 2, *Sternbergia* 2, *Allium* 31, *Lilium* 5, *Fritillaria* 3, *Erythronium* 1, *Tulipa* 8, *Ornithogalum* 12, *Scilla* 12, *Asphodelus* 5, *Anthericum* 4. In Sir J. E. Smith's 'English Flora' the corresponding genera occupy only 22 pages and include 24 species; in Bertoloni's work they occupy 128 pages, and include 114 species.

We cannot too highly recommend this work to the notice of British botanists, more especially from its including (as far as at present published) nearly all the native plants of our own country, and placing them in juxtaposition with the numerous allied species which are found in the south of Europe.